THE PRESERVATION OF TENNESSEE HISTORY.

BY DR. R. A. HALLEY.

It is trite to say that almost every foot of Tennessee soil is historic ground, but trite though it be, are the people not forgetting it? When we look through the streets and parks of our Tennessee cities, whose are the feelings of pride when asked to point out the monuments and statues of the great men that have been remembered? Where can we find them?

What one of our cities has even preserved the historic names that were given its streets in the early days in honor of the famous men who blazed the way to the present, or that signalized historic bounds or events? One man's hands contain fingers enough to count all such streets that remain in all the cities of Tennessee to-day. The next generation will not even remember that such street ever existed if the man for whom it once was named be not forgotten, too. And in well-nigh every case the honored name of the street or avenue has gone to give way for the name of the latest member of the City Council who introduced a bill to pave the street or to put up two electric lights.

The greatest scientist of his day in Tennessee, a man who gave an ineffaceable stamp to the university in which he taught, had a little street called in his honor after he was dead—the street on which was the house in which he lived. A recent city council changed the name of the thoroughfare and called it after a man noted for eminence in an educational way; it is a memento, it is true, but any other street in the city might have been given the latter name with as much significance and the old name preserved. Doubtless the city lawmakers wondered where Troost street got its name.

But if the honors done men of fame in the history of Tennessee be so easily taken away, you might reply that their names are preserved in other places. Where? You would have to look indeed to find the answer. In the century of Tennessee's statehood that ended with the formal celebration on the centennial

grounds the first day of June, 1896, there was more that was worthy of remembrance and of preservation than in the history of any other State in the American Union for that same century of time. There is in the whole history of the State a record that is surpassed by no State in the American Union, and equalled by none, save Virginia and Massachusetts. It is a history of achievement without which the history of the United States cannot be written. For a generation the history of the country was the history of the life and actions of a man who was a Tennessean. For decades the eye of the nation was fixed on this State to such an extent that even the Old Dominion ceased to be the center of interest. Would you know all the history of that period, where would you find it? You would go to the Congressional library and to the public libraries of the progressive Northern States. You would not find it in Tennessee. If you want to consult even the printed records of Tennessee, you will have to go to other States to find most of them.

It is a fact that the preservation of the records of Tennessee, both printed and written, has been a matter so little thought of that now a part of the written record is lost, as is so great a part of what has been printed that but one department of the State government has a complete file of its own printed reports. This notable exception is the State Board of Health. The State library has not a complete set of the publications of any department. The archives do not contain even the original copies of the records in many cases, and in many more cases these records have been mutilated and damaged so as to make them incomplete. There has been such a shameful neglect of the most precious records of our early history as to make it a wonder that so many of them have escaped destruction. And we may thank the absurd places in which some of them lay hidden away that they were not made way with, so frightful the lack of care that has been shown.

Such records as have escaped destruction and have sustained only damage have lain at the mercy of those who have had opportunity to go through them. I know of one who had had access to the documents stored in the State Capitol, and who sold to an autograph collector a full set of the signatures of the governors of Tennessee, all cut from official documents which he had found lying unprotected and to all appearances uncared

for in the basement. Some of them were taken from old papers which were even then, on their way to the burning pile of "rubbish" that was being fed with them by an employee of the State because some of the papers had been lying where the rain leaked through on them and "smelled bad."

The work that has been done on the systematic sorting of the records during Governor McMillin's administration has gone far enough to reveal the fact that many, if not all of the records have been gone through systematically by some one who has removed many rare signatures and torn out scarce revenue stamps affixed, in many cases absolutely destroying the value of the document itself by leaving not enough of the writing on the other side to identify the paper. Nearly thirty years ago a young man employed in some capacity in the State library told me that he had gone through a "great lot of old papers at the Capitol" and had found hundreds of dollars worth of rare stamps and autographs, which he had sold to collectors. In the light of these late discoveries it is not hard to see where he obtained them, and it is just as easy to see that he was probably not the only one.

Piled in the basements and accumulating, it was not infrequently the case that great piles of these records were deliberately taken and sold. One case of alarming proportions recurs to me. In these basements were stored the ledgers and books of the old State bank and its branches—something over three thousand great volumes, containing the financial records of that period of the State's history entire, and some day to be of great value to the student of finance, for study or for historic interest. A superintendent of the capitol had these three thousand great books ripped from their leather covers and sent a score of great wagon loads, to the junk dealer's and received for them a good round sum for the heavy linen paper. The covers were burned in piles on the capitol grounds until the undertaking proved too great; because they burned with such slowness, they were hauled off and dumped where a fill was being made in East Nashville for a street. This was years ago.

Under the law the stereotype plates of the volumes issued containing the Supreme Court decisions belonged to the State. There were the plates of many of the volumes stored in the basements under the capitol and ready for printing as they had ever

been. Under a former administration tons of these plates were hauled away and sold by an employee of the State for old metal, and not a cent of the receipts ever went to the State. These volumes are of the greatest use to the bar of the State, and so much are they in demand by lawyers and libraries that a house in Louisville is now reprinting them and selling large editions. These plates could have been sold for more money than they had cost, hundreds of dollars for the plates of each volume, or the reports could have been reprinted at a cost little more than nominal, to the immense saving and advantage of the lawyers of the State and section. But they went for the few pounds of metal in them.

Only the Omnipotent knows how many hundreds of thousands of dollars the State of Tennessee has spent in printing with the intention of placing records and reports where they might serve the people, and only the same power knows what large proportion of the documents have been carted off at the end of each session and sold by the Legislative porters or others for their own private benefit to paper mills and junk dealers. Documents printed by direction of the last General Assembly, printed and laid before them and distributed in a measure, cannot now be had, although the number printed was not half exhausted by the members during the session or afterwards. No sooner is any Legislative session over than the piles of printed documents go to the junk dealers. I saw wagons hauling these documents away at the end of six or eight sessions long ago which I personally reported for the Nashville press, and could but wonder over and over again if there were not places and people in the State that would be glad to have them. It has been the same till now. As one instance of this wholesale destruction of every remaining document as soon as the session ends, a significant case may be mentioned. A gentleman greatly interested in the subject attempted to get a file of the reports of the Tennessee Industrial School, which had been submitted and duly printed. Of the half dozen reports he was able to get but a single one, the last, and has not since been able to locate an earlier one. And yet this is a new State institution, and its reports are not many. The fact that the selling of all this matter, which the State has spent thousands of dollars in printing for the public information,

has so long been considered a perquisite of the porters or of some one else, is a crying shame and a reproach to the intelligence of the people of Tennessee, and to the watchfulness of some employee of the State. The purpose of printing the reports seems to have been lost sight of so completely that they are seized and destroyed as quickly as possible.

There are something like six thousand public libraries in the United States to-day, and not less than two hundred of them are trying to get sets of the reports of the various States for their shelves. And it is a strange fact, not creditable to all the States concerned, that the comparatively new State of Wisconsin has been so diligent in the collection of these valued reports that their Historical Society has in at least ten cases more nearly complete sets of the reports issued by other States than can be found in possession of the States themselves. Yet one of these ten States is the now fully wide-awake State of Iowa, which is trying, before it is too late to repair as much of this neglectful damage as can now be repaired. Much of it is irreparable.

I could but wonder how the State of Tennessee had been keeping up her files of records printed by the State. I made a tour of investigation and asked questions. I wrote letters and asked questions. And the facts are as lamentable as could have been feared. The only manner in which the situation could be made worse is by total destruction. I asked Mrs. Lula Epperson, the State librarian, an intelligent and earnest worker in the interest of preserving the history of the State in its own library, if she had a complete file of the publications of the various departments of the State in the library. She answered that there was not in a single instance a complete set of the printed reports of any department there. And this despite the fact that she had made efforts, as did her immediate predecessor, to obtain missing reports in the various departments. I asked if there was in the library a list of the reports which had been issued by the various departments of the State government, and was told that there was not. It is not even known what the State has printed, much less are there complete sets of the reports. Mrs. Epperson has examined the records existing in the office of the Secretary of State and elsewhere with the idea of compiling a bibliography of the State's publications, but has failed to find the material which

promised anything like full success to the undertaking. It may be that others have wanted to do something in this line; I have not inquired. The significant fact is that the records are not in the library and that not even a list of the printed records is there. Under the law the State librarian submits a biennial report. With the exception of Mrs. Epperson's report to the coming General Assembly and Miss Lauderdale's report to the last General Assembly, not one of these reports for the past twenty-five years is now known to be in existence.

Inquiry at the various departments of State showed conclusively a fact stated above, and that is that in but a single instance is there in any department a complete set of its own printed reports. In the office of the State Board of Health there is a complete set. In the early days, Dr. J. D. Plunkett, the president, and the secretary, Dr. J. Berrien Lindsley, both always addicted to filing away papers and records, started out in the right way. Fortunately this has been kept up, and the only lack is of the quantity of records that should have been printed for this department. Not only their own reports, but those of a large number of other cities and States are practically complete, and need but a sufficient appropriation to enable them to be put in shape for affording much valuable information.

In the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction there is a complete set of the school reports except for the years long antedating the war, when there were but a few reports issued that have not as yet been secured. When Superintendent Fitzpatrick went into office there were very few of the reports in the office or in the capitol. The set has been filled out by purchase, and both the superintendent and his assistant, Mr. Rutledge Smith, have taken great interest in trying to complete the records of the office. But in this office as in many of the others there is not even a complete set of the original written reports. They have been stored in the basements and elsewhere as they became too bulky for the office, and their fate has been the fate of many more.

It has been so in almost every instance. In not another office is there a set of its own reports, for purposes of comparison or for any reference. The fault does not seem to be with any particular incumbent of any office, but simply with the lack of system that has prevailed.

But even the waste of the printed records of the State has been eclipsed by the carelessness with which the written records have been treated. Originally stored in the care of the Secretary of State, in the room assumingly labelled above the door with the word "Archives," the accumulations year by year grew until in almost all of the offices on the main floor were of necessity stored parts of the papers and records of the State. As more room was needed to accommodate the growing business of the commonwealth, the records were put in one place and then in another until the need for more room overshadowed the proper regard for the safety of the papers. There was no appearance of designedly neglecting their care and preservation, but they were stuck away as old papers of whatever value are apt to be, until their importance was lost sight of. At last the records of the various departments found their way to the west crypt of the capitol and there they remained for a number of years in supposed safety, perhaps, but the crypt was damp and full of leaks, with the slightest ventilation, or none at all.

In this west crypt they lay piled in masses on the stone floors, among old paint barrels, ashes, trash of every description, dirt and grime. They were wet and rotting, and it was during this period that the janitor of the capitol burned up several cartloads because of the fact that they were "wet and nasty and smelled bad." This was the statement that the superintendent of the capitol made at that time to a friend of mine who asked what was being done with the records that were being removed. There are several administrations that will probably show the effects of this when the records are put into proper condition. The condition of the papers burned may have been such as to require or to justify this disposal of them, for, from what I have been able to learn of their condition, they were actually too rotten to handle, much less to have examined, and perhaps nothing else could have been done with them. For this, if it were true, more shame to the State of Tennessee that she did not care properly for the glorious past and for the written records of its own chief executives.

Concerning the condition of the records at this time I knew that Dr. R. L. C. White had knowledge, for he had occasion to consult them in his search for historical facts. I asked him to

state to me what he knew of their condition, and the following reply is self-explanatory:

"Nashville, November 23, 1902.

"Dr. R. A. Halley, City:

"My Dear Sir: In response to your enquiry concerning the condition of the archives of the State, as observed by me, I have to say that I do not see how it could possibly be worse. No commonwealth of all the forty-five has a more illustrious history, and none of them, so far as official action is involved, seems to have taken less pride in its annals or less care for their preservation. Lack of interest during past years and lack of system now have conjoined to produce a state of affairs which it is not putting it too strongly to stigmatize as a disgrace to the State. A pertinent illustration is the fact, which you may recall, that, about a year ago, I accidentally found the most interesting and valuable single document appertaining to our history—the original manuscript draft of the constitution of 1796, with the autograph signatures of all the members of the convention which framed it—covered with dust in the back of a pigeon-hole in an unused closet, where it had doubtless lain undisturbed for thirty or forty years.

No blame for the condition of the archives attaches to the Secretary of State or his predecessors. No official can effect an orderly and systematic arrangement of documents with the facilities at present afforded.

"How much, if any, improvement has been recently made, I have not had an opportunity to observe. My remarks above apply to the condition of affairs prevailing during the period of my investigation of the archives—extending from about 1890 to the beginning of the present year. Faithfully,

"R. L. C. WHITE."

Under the administration of Governor McMillin a start has been made toward repairing the long neglect. From the appropriation secured for repairs of the capitol the esplanade was fixed so as not to leak, and the records were removed from the west crypt to the armory in the basement. There they were at least dry, but they lay for a time gathering dust. Still they were not rotting. The last session of the General Assembly made an appropriation for constructing a room in which to store the records, and this room, forty by sixty feet, was constructed above the hall of the House of Representatives. To this room the records have now been removed. They lay in confusion and unassorted, in such condition that no paper of any period might be found without

rummaging through the whole mass of disordered documents. Out of the money which had been appropriated for the expenses of the governor's office there was a slight surplus. Believing that the care of the State's own records might properly be undertaken with a part of this surplus, Governor McMillin consulted several gentlemen, State officials, and decided to act as they advised, and he employed a competent man to begin the arrangement and classification of the records with a view to future work with them. The room in which they now repose is dry and well lighted, well ventilated, and eminently adapted to the safe-keeping of the records. Some progress has been made in sorting out the papers, but it is very slow, of necessity. Every paper has to be examined and placed where it belongs, but so far the attempt has been confined to getting the papers of each administration together. Mr. Robert T. Quarles, who was for a long time connected with the State Library and employed at the capitol in other capacity, and who is an enthusiast in the matter of preserving the State history in every detail, was the man chosen by Governor McMillin to make the beginning. Mr. Quarles secured boxes, a box for each administration, and so long as the little surplus that Governor McMillin had available lasted he was employed in sorting the papers. As a box would be filled, he would tie up and label the papers, so that the next step becomes the easier. Such was the mass of papers that even this initial step went but a little ways, comparatively. Among those wide-awake officials who heartily supported the governor in his effort to make this beginning were State Treasurer Reau E. Folk, State Comptroller Theo F. King and Speaker Newt White of the last House of Representatives. When Mr. White came into a true knowledge of the state of affairs, after the adjournment of the General Assembly, his greatest regret was that a sufficient sum had not been set aside to keep some competent man at work on the records until the coming General Assembly could meet again. In this Governor McMillin heartily joined, and is an ardent advocate of something more being done. There was not enough money left over to purchase the pressed steel cases so much desired for storing the records, but one section was ordered and will be here shortly. The great need is to keep this work going on steadily, even if slowly at first. But it should proceed continuously.

But the work that is done in this manner, no matter how well meant and efficient, is not all that the State should have, and Tennessee is one of the last States to realize this fact. What is needed is advanced action on this matter, some action that will look to the creation of a department of the State government that will have the systematic care of these things. The various departments have their own several duties to perform, and as a rule their terms of office are not extended. They go out after a few years and feel satisfied in having done their required work well. It has not been theirs to see to the care of records outside their own office. The thing that is everybody's care is nobody's care. Each leaves to his successor what he found left to him by his predecessor and his own accumulations. Room for the books and conveniences of his own office are the prime requisites for his own term, and they are too often provided at a cost of other things or other considerations. What is needed is some department which will be charged with the sole duty of preserving and arranging the records of the State, and keeping the printed books and pamphlets until they can be furnished where wanted; to see that valuable matter, after being printed for distribution, does not find its way to the junk-shop before the ink is dry upon it. Let us stop the selling and burning of the State's expensive printed matter at all events.

A sore need of the State is the establishment of a department similar to that created in many States of recent years, notably in Alabama and Mississippi—a Department of Archives and History. This Department of Archives and History has for its duties the preservation and publication of the State history, the collection of materials bearing on the early history of the State, etc. The Department of Archives and History for the State of Alabama was established by an act of February 27, 1901, and was charged with the "care and custody of official archives, the collection of materials bearing upon the history of the State, and of the territory included therein, from the earliest times, the completion and publication of the State's official records and other historical materials, the diffusion of knowledge in reference to the history and resources of the State, the encouragement of historical research," etc., etc.

This followed three years after the creation of the Alabama

History Commission, which had been provided for in 1898 and charged with the duty of making a "full detailed and exhaustive examination of all the sources and materials, manuscript, documentary and record, of the history of Alabama from the earliest times, whether in domestic or foreign archives or repositories, or in private hands, including the record of Alabama troops in all wars in which they have participated, and also of the location and present condition of battlefields, historic houses and buildings, and other places and things of historic interest and importance in the State," etc. Their report was ordered printed when compiled and the first volume has appeared from the press.

Mississippi followed closely after Alabama, and has already printed several volumes of the papers and records of the State. North Carolina has printed nearly twenty volumes of the State's records, and they are wonderfully rich in matters of rare historic interest. These North Carolina volumes are among the most cherished treasures in the Tennessee State Library and are also in possession of the Tennessee Historical Society. The work of publication is rightly regarded as of prime importance, because of the convenience of any printed record and because of the immensely greater chance of permanency. Such a printed book could hardly perish entirely from the earth in these days of many libraries. That is what Tennessee needs.

The creation of such a department of archives and history in Tennessee could be the means of bringing to the knowledge of the world, and putting in shape for the world to use, the great facts connected with our history. It would rescue from oblivion, into which they shall sooner or later otherwise fall, the glorious past and the names of the men who made it glorious. The duties to be assigned should be comprehensive. As rapidly as possible the existing official archives should be arranged and indexed for ready reference, every record to be included which is not in present use. (Heretofore and till now the archives have been impossible of intelligent consultation. Chaos is the only word to characterize their state.) Copies should be made of any document at as moderate a cost as possible. This would facilitate the use of the records by the public.

In collecting materials bearing on the history of the State special effort should be made to secure everything of a printed

and documentary character, including all books and pamphlets whatever relating to Tennessee, its people or any part of its history; all public and legislative documents and pamphlets, official reports, etc.; all the writings of Tennessee authors; all Tennessee educational and religious literature, such as journals of conventions, conferences and associations, and catalogues or announcements of educational institutions; all old or current files of Tennessee newspapers and periodical publications; all maps of Tennessee, its counties and cities, etc., and old maps of America; miscellaneous historical works and publications, manuscripts and documents; old private letters and correspondence; letter books, diaries, journals, scrap books, weather notes, manuscript maps, field books and journals of participants in the various wars in which Tennesseans have taken part.

It should be the special duty of the new department to complete as far as possible the sets of the printed State records and to take charge of the remainders left at the close of the legislative sessions that may be distributed and exchanged for similar reports from other States. As fast as the records are classified they should be printed in volumes for exchange with the libraries of other States, for in this way volumes could be added to the State Library that would increase its value more than the entire cost of the department. There is no question as to room for this new department. The new room now provided is sufficient for a time, and when it is filled extensions can be made over the entire hall of the House of Representatives and over the Senate Chamber. Should access be desirable with greater ease, the provision of elevator service would benefit the entire capitol any way, and it could readily be made to reach these newly provided rooms.

In some States the work is done through one agency and in others through some other. The agency is a small matter; the preservation and publication of the records is the important thing. If one way cannot be secured, let some other way be tried. The time will soon be past when these things can be done. Many of the records obtainable to-day are going fast into other States, where they will remain. Every progressive Northern State is gathering up Southern history, while the Southern libraries are struggling for funds. Southern States will awake

to their opportunity too late. Even since the General Assembly last met valuable historic papers have left the State, papers which are indissolubly connected with Tennessee's greatness, gone never to return. With some diligent and watchful department, whose business it shall be to secure historical materials pertaining to this State, this can be prevented in future in large part. Some of the States endow the Historical Societies as does Wisconsin; some have special departments. Let Tennessee do something, in some way, and do it before it is too late.

The text of the Alabama act, which follows, affords a splendid foundation for intelligent and patriotic legislation by Tennessee:

No. 476. AN ACT. S. 526.

TO ESTABLISH A DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA, TO PRESCRIBE ITS FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES, AND TO PROVIDE FOR ITS MAINTENANCE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama,* That there is established for the State of Alabama, a "Department of Archives and History" to be located in the State Capitol in apartments to be set aside for its use by the Governor; and the objects and purposes of the said department are the care and custody of official archives, the collection of materials bearing upon the history of the State, and of the territory included therein, from the earliest times, the completion and publication of the State's official records, and other historical materials, the diffusion of knowledge in reference to the history and resources of the State, the encouragement of historical work and research, and the performance of such other acts and requirements as may be enjoined by law.

SECTION 2. *Be it further enacted,* (1) That said department shall be under the control of a board of nine trustees, one from each Congressional district, and the names of the said trustees, with their particular terms of service, are as follows, viz.: Peter J. Hamilton, for the First Congressional District, to serve two years; Jefferson M. Falkner, for the Second District, to serve two years; W. D. Jelks, for the Third District, to serve two years; J. H. Johnson, for the Fourth District, to serve four years; W. H. Blake, for the Fifth District, to serve four years; Henry B. Foster, for the Sixth District, to serve four years; Oliver D. Street, for the Seventh District, to serve six years; William Richardson, for the Eighth District, to serve six years; and Samuel Will John, for the Ninth District, to serve six years, the beginning of the several terms of service for the purposes of this act to be January 1, 1901. (2) The said board shall have the power and authority to fill all vacancies occurring therein, whether by expiration of term of service, or by death or resignation, but the names of all newly elected members shall be communicated to the next ensuing regular session of the State Senate for confirmation, and

in case it shall reject any of the said newly elected trustees it shall proceed forthwith to fill the vacancy, or vacancies, by an election. (3) All trustees appointed to succeed the present members or their successors whose respective terms shall have fully expired, shall serve for a term of six years, and appointees to fill vacancies by death or resignation, shall only serve out the unexpired terms of their predecessors. (4) The said board shall within ten days after the approval of this act proceed to organize said department. It shall hold at the State Capitol at least one regular meeting during the year, and as many special meetings as may be necessary, and at said meetings five members shall constitute a quorum. (5) The Governor of the State shall be ex-officio a member of the said board, and he shall as far as possible lend every encouragement to the success and upbuilding thereof. (6) The director hereinafter provided shall be the secretary of the board. (7) The trustees shall receive no compensation for their services other than the amounts of their traveling expenses actually paid out while in attendance on the meetings of the board, or on the business of the department. (8) The said board is empowered to adopt rules for its own government, and also for the government of the department; to elect a director, and tc provide for the selection or appointment of other officials, or employees, as may be authorized; to provide for the publication of historical material pertaining to the State under the supervision of the director; to have the direction and control of the marking of historical sites, or houses, and the exploration of prehistoric and Indian mounds and other remains existing in the State; to control and expend such appropriations as may be made for the maintenance of the department; and to do and perform such other acts and things as may be necessary to carry out the true intent and purpose of this act.

SECTION 3. *Be it further enacted,* (1) That the department shall be under the immediate management and control of a director, to be elected by the Board of Trustees, whose term of service shall be six years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. (2) He shall take an oath of office as other public officials, and shall be commissioned in like manner. (3) He shall devote his time to the work of the department, using his best endeavor to develop and build it up, so as to carry out the design of its creation, and shall receive for his services the sum of eighteen hundred ($1,800) dollars per annum, payable monthly as other State officials, and a continuing appropriation for the said annual salary is hereby made. (4) He shall have the control and direction of the work and operations of the department, he shall preserve its collections, care for the official archives that may come into its custody, collect as far as possible all materials bearing upon the history of the State, and of the territory included therein, from the earliest times, prepare the biennial register hereinafter provided, diffuse knowledge in reference to the history and resources of the State; and he is charged with the particular duty of gathering data concerning Alabama soldiers in the war between the States.

(5) He shall make an annual report to the Board of Trustees to be by them transmitted to the Governor, to be accompanied by such historical papers and documents as may be deemed of importance by him, and the director shall contract for the printing and binding of the said report which shall be paid for as other public printing and binding. (6) He shall prepare for the press, contract for and supervise the publication of volume two of the report of the Alabama History Commission, the said volume to be similar to volume one of said report as to printing, paper and binding, and to be paid for out of the public printing fund to be available after October 1, 1901.

SECTION 4. *Be it further enacted,* That any State, county or other official is hereby authorized and empowered in his discretion to turn over to the department for permanent preservation therein any official books, records, documents, original papers, newspaper files and printed books not in current use in their offices. When so surrendered copies therefrom shall be made and certified by the director upon the application of any person interested, which certification shall have all the force and effect as if made by the officer originally in the custody of them and for which the same fees shall be charged to be collected in advance.

SECTION 5. *Be it further enacted,* That an official and statistical register of the State of Alabama shall be compiled every two years by the director, to contain (1) brief sketches of the several State officials, the members of Congress from Alabama, the Supreme Court Judges, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, (2) rosters of all State and county officials, (3) lists of all State institutions, with officials, (4) State and county population and election statistics, and (5) miscellaneous statistics; and said register shall be published in an edition of one thousand copies for free distribution, the printing and binding to be paid for as other printing and binding hereinbefore provided.

SECTION 6. *Be it further enacted,* That the department is charged with the duty of making special effort to collect data in reference to soldiers from Alabama in the war between the States, both from the War Department at Washington, and also from private individuals, and to cause the same to be prepared for publication as speedily as possible.

SECTION 7. *Be it further enacted,* That in addition to the salary of the director hereinabove appropriated, the sum of seven hundred ($700) dollars annually is hereby appropriated for the maintenance of the said department, and the auditor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the whole or any part of the said amount, in such sums and in such manner as may be authorized by the Board of Trustees. All printing, blanks, circulars, notices, or forms, which may be needed for the use of the said department, that may be embraced in class four of the public printing act, shall be executed by the public printer, and shall be paid for as other official work done by him.

Approved February 27, 1901.